THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

ne New Jersey Know Nothings-Right Side Up and Straight Forward-Proceedings of Their Grand State Council.

OUR NEW JESSEY CORRESPONDENCE NEWARK, N. J., May 2, 1855. rand State Council of the Know Nothings—Proceedings and Doings—Delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention—Principles, &c

A very important Grand State Council of the Know held to-day in this place. It was comils of the State. These subordinate councils num-

an, and Dr. Deshler, of the same place, as Secre-

an and Secretary, was to find out by the caba-; and then came the heavy work of adopting a new

for the printing. The necessity for these fre ths, pledges, pass words, &c.. is very manifest. Outers, somehow or other, get hold of them, and creep

y to keep out the Gentiles and the Jesuits. Thisex-lains the policy of the Know Nothings in not having he usual number of newspaper organs. The money hich would thus be wasted upon editors and their retain-

being up, will go to that Council fully prepared to eject he Massachusetts hereikes from the party, and to go in for the Union—a Union platform, a Union candidate, and general clearing out of the official loafers at Washing-on, big and little.

ig and little.

n the grand question of a Presidential candidate,
two-thirds of the Council appeared to be in favor
The Massachusetts Know Nothing State f George I aw, and the other third seemed to be equally vided between Commodore Vanderbilt, Commodore tockton and Sam Houston. Either of these men will o, for they are all rieb, except Houston, and it is beeved that every one of them will give the cause a liberal support, (including the expenses of new rituals and postitutions,) in the event of his being the caudidats, one say that Stockton would shell out the most money by active campaigning purposes, and others are of the ome say that societon would shell out the most money or active campaigning purposes, and others are of the pinion that the Texas people would supply all the definition that the Texas people would supply all the definition of the same and the supply all the definition of the same are some who think not Vanderbilt would bleed like an ox if he were the omines. It is a singular tast, though, that none of ness men seem disposed to bised beforehand. They rite spleadid letters; but they subscribe little or othing for the expenses of new rituals and constitutions.

othing for the expenses of new rituals and constituons.

Dr. McClelland, of Patterson, and Dr. Deshler, of Jersey
ity, are strong for George Law, as their first cho ce;
no whether he wins or loses at Philsdelphis, you may
ly upon it that all the old corrupt party hacks, huckzers and party stock jobbers and spollamen, petiliog
ng lawyers, outstanding Bourbons, &c., will be set
side; and that a new man, from the practical, substanal business classes of the country, will be taken up by
le Knew Nothings, and run into the White House as
are as fate. The day of such spolls moogers as Van
uren, Pierce, Clayton, Cass, and the whole of the old
t, has gone by.

This harmonious and auspicious "tate Council met at
n is the morning, and worked away until six in the
rening, without tuss, without liquor, (for they are all
mperance men practically,) and then smoothly and
racefully adjourned. New Jersey is right side up for
166, and straightforward for a Union and constituonal ticket.

The Know Nothings in New York.
RESENTMENT OF THE ORDER BY THE GRAND JURY
OF MONROE COUNTY.

(From the Rochester Democrat, May 3]
We give below a document emanating from the Grand
ry of this county, which closed its session yesterday,
will be widely read and criticised. The Grand Jury
voted three days to the investigation, in pursuance of
suggestion from Judge Welles, that it was their pronce and duty to inquire into any infractions of the
ection law.

ection law.
Several winesses, it appears, refused to answer, and several winesses, it appears, refused to answer, and seve takes before the Court for its direction. In every che instance we believe Judge Welles has discharged a duty like a pure and upright judicial officer. Witnesses who awors—and it is reported there were such—at they could not answer the questions "without criming themselves or making themselves infamous," are of course excused from answering. That is the fyliege of all witnesses who are apprehensive that eight conduct has been in violation of law and the rights individuals or the public. The presentment follows:—
THE HON. COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER OF THE COUNTY OF MONROR:—

individuals or the public. The presentment folioss:—
THE HON. COURT OF OTER AND TERMINER OF THE COUNTY
OF MONNON:—
The Grand Jury of this county baving been specially
arged by the Court to make inquiries as to all violaons and infractions of the election laws of this State,
ive, in discharge of their duty, called tefors them a
reg number of witnesses, and made diligent inquiry
on that subject. They find that by settlon 5 of the
neral Election law, "if any preen shall, by bribery,
reasce, or other corrupt means or device whatsoever,
ther directly or indirectly, attempt to influence any
actor of this State, in giving his vote or ballot, or derhim from giving the same or disturb or himfer him
the free exercise of the right of suffrage, at any elecin within this late, held pursuant to this chapter, and
all thereof be convicted, such person so offending and
avicted, shall be adjudged guilty of a miscemeanor,
d be fined or imprisoned, according to the discretion
the court before which such conviction shall be had;
ch fine in no case to exceed five hundred dollars, nor
obi imprisonment one year."
It appears from the testimony taken before us that
are are a number of societies, or orders of men, in
is county, who have formed themselves into secret
mbinations for political action—that these societies
et only in secret—that their members are aumited
der onthe and ebligations, and pledged to inviolable
recy—that they are induced to enter the society
der a variety of pretences, and is take upon themwes eath and ebligations, and pledged to inviolable
recy—that they are induced to enter the society
der a variety of pretences, and is take upon themwes onth and ebligations that they will not
te for certain particular classes of their fellos-citizens,
individual citizens—that they will cast their voles
d use their elective franchise, according to the bests and requirements of their order, or the officer
recy, or of a certain degree or circle thereof, under
reco, or of a certain degree or circle thereof, under
reco,

persons designated by the Order, without regard to their own individual choice or preference of candidates. That members of this society or Order, having taken these oaths and obligations, are informed by the Order, or the officers thereof, that a refusal to vote for the candidates of the Order will subject them to the charge of perjury, and reader themselves infamous and unworthy the confidence of all good men. And thus they are directly influenced in giving their vote or ballot, or are deterred from giving the same, and are disturbed and hindered in the free exercise of the rights of suffrage.

And it further appears that members have been threatened that if they did not vote according to the requisitions of the Order, that they should be deemed as perjured under these oaths and obligations, and should be subject to disgrace and infamy, and as false and orjured, be expelled with dishonor. That such societies or Orders, after the last general election, called their members to account to them, or their-officers, as to the manner in which they discharged their elective franchise, and required them to declars upon oath for whom they cast their votes at the said election.

The grand jury have been much embarrassed in their investigation, by the refusal of witnesses to answer questions put to them as to their proceedings in secret session, on the ground that a disclosure of these facts would render them infamous; and in other cases, the witnesses claimed protection, on the ground that answers to the questions would criminate themselves. Having thus been desprived of the till disclosure of facts, no individual cases have been presented by us, and the jury therefore beg leave to make this general presentment against such combinations, that are in their opinion, a direct violation of the statute in relation to elections, as the law was designed to protect and guard every elector in a free and voluntary choice in casting his ballot, and to allow every citizen, otherwise worthy, to be a proper subject of such suffrage.

All of William C. BLOSS, Foreman.
The following is a list of the Grand Jury. Those who signed the Know Nothing minority report are in italics:—William C. Bloss, Foreman.
Chaubec Allen, Caleb B Corser, Geo. W. Gcodman, Koultium I. Hamford, Ebenezer I. Gage, Mason Cole, Mason Cole, Jarel Coleman, David Starkey, Philip M. Simmone, Lyman Johnson, Butler Bardwell.

John Graham,
THE MINORITY REPORT.

To the Honorable Court of Uyer and Terminer:

We, the members of this Grand Jury, beg leave to report, that we have diligently and laboriously investigated for days into the doings and sayings of secret political organizations, and their bearings upon the elective franchise; and, also, we have deliberately and candidly inquired if any person or persons, party or parties, had stiffed or suppressed free speech and liberal discussion, and have not been able to substantiate the crime or violation of the election laws, or the elective franchise, upon any person or party. This we humbly beg leave to submit as a minority report

DAVID STARKEY,

JAKED COLEMAN,
W. I. HANFORD,

MASON COLE,

PHILIP M. SIMMONS.

HILLP M. SIMMONS.

Know Nothings in a Pennsylvania Court.

[From the Bucks County Intelligencer, May 1.]

Previous to empanselling a jury on Wednesday last, to try certain parties charged with riot at the township election, in Nockamixon, in March last, atleged to have originated from an ill feeling existing between Know Nothings and German Catholics, Hon. Thomas Ross, counsel for the defence, challenged the array of jurors, owing to the fact of their having been selected and armmoned by a Know Nothing sheriff; that as Know Nothings, men might not enter the jury box unbussed, where those put upon their detence were Catholics, or belonged to a different political party. The challenge was argued at some length by Mr. Ross, in favor of setting aside the array, and by George Lear, £84, in opposition. Witnesses, supposed to be Know Nothings, were called and examined, some of them undergoing a thorough cross-examination from Mr. Poss relative to the secret order of Know Nothings. Some of the questions were over-ruled by the court, and it was left discretionary with the witness to answer them. The witnesses called to the stand were, Sheriff Fellman, Joshua Stackhouse, Dr. Samuel Bradshaw and Willium Bache. During the examination of these witnesses the court room was densely crowded, and much curiosity was manifested to find out the mysteries of Know Nothings—that they were bound by an oath not to support any Catholics or foreigness for office. The court proceeded to empannel a jury to try the Nockamixon rioters.

THE ELECTION IN LANCASTER, PENN.

At the election held in Lancaster, Pa., on the lat inst.,

THE ELECTION IN LANCASTER, PENK
At the election held in Lancaster, Pa., on the lat inst, for twelve school directors, the Know Nothings were badly beaten. The following is the average vote:

Anti Know Nothing.

550

The Boston Atlas of the 2d instant says:—The State Council of Massachusetts of the Suprems Order of the Star Spangled Bunner held their annual meeting for the choice of State officers, at Iremont Temple, yesterday afternoon. The Council came to order at 1 o'clock, and a large number of delegates were found to be present from various parts of the State. The balloting and other proceedings have not yet transpired, but by the aid of the "Spirits" we have rapped out the final results, from which it appears, among other ins and outs, that Mr. Joseph Hiss will discontinue his journeyings to and fro Massachusetts, for the purpose of teaching "Sam's" young deas how to shoot, &c. The officers elected were as fellow:—

President.—John W. Foster, of Brimfield, succeeds Jonathan Pierce, of Boston. [Governor Gardner was

Jonathan Pierce, of Boston. Governor Gardner was elected by a large majority upon the first bailot, but pe-rempterily dechined.] Vice President.—James E. Farwell, of Boston, succeeds

elected by a large majority upon the first bailot, but peremptorily declined.]

Vice President.—James E. Farwell, of Boston, succeeds Daniel Warren, of Boston, Senator from Sunfolk county.

Sectory.—E. C. Baker, of Medford.

Treasurer.—Simon Brown, of Concord, succeeds John R. Mullin, of Boston.

Worshipful Instructor.—Charles A. Phillips succeeds Joseph Hiss, of Boston.

Marshad —Dr. Benjamin H. West, of Boston, re elected.

The Evening Telegraph says of the election:—

It is rumored to-day that there were about three hundred votes thrown for the officers. The tone of the Conneil was decidedly anti-slavery. Henry J. Gardner of Boston, Henry Wilson of Natick, Edward Buffington of Fall River, John W. Foster of Brimfield, Henry H. Rugg of Dennis, Andrew A. Richmoni of Adams, and Augustus C. Carey of Ipswich, were chosen the delegates to the National Council, in June next, at Philadeiphis. A. B. Ely, Esq., made an anti-slavery Know Nothing speech. Strong anti-slavery resolves were passed in the evening, without a dissenting vote. Some who were hunkerish hitherto, admitted it was no use—the order must take anti-slavery ground.

It is evident from the action of the Council, if it is correctly reported, that the anti-slavery men in the order have the power, and will use it, to put dewn whoever shall set himself against the anti-slavery sentiment of the State.

As from the beginning we have never looked upon the Know Nothing organization in Massachusetts in any light than as an organization which was controlled entirely by abolition, we are not at all surprised at the result of the election ism which is fairly ast forth in the latter paragraph from the Telegraph. Jonathan Pierce, who voted against the adoption of the Loring resolves, is superseded in the office of President by an abolitionist, and Mesure. Warren, of the Senate, and Mullin, or the House, who voted signs the aster has been re-chesen, and the negative upon that matter has been re-chesen, and the negative upon that matter has been re-chesen, and the negat

York, and with such men as Mr. Sollers of Maryland and Mr. Ligon, of Virgina, will be known when they meet in national council

The Springheid Republican comprehended the whole movement of the abodition natives in the following paragraph, published yesterday:—

The annual State Convention of the Know Nothings, for the election of officers of the State Council, was neid at Boaton yesterday. It was expected that a revolution would be consummated in the ruing powers. The redoubtable and profound Jonathan Pierce, the President of the order for the last year, was to be shelved, and with him "brother Hiss" and all their associate aboriginal natives, to be succeeded by gentlemen of higher character, less absorbed in the one idea of nativism, and more alive to the anti slavery feeling of Massachusetts. Indeed, it was expected that resolutions declaring that feeling, and insisting on the right of the Massachusetts branch of the Order to act in accordance with it, would be presented and adopted. If the arrangements for these ends are consummated, a leading member of the Governor's council, a true representative of the sentiment of the "roral districts," will preside over the organization for the ensuing year.

Turner from Gibraltar, March 30th, via Hampton Roads, 30th May, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, Charles C. Turner; Lieutenants, R. F. Pinkney, J. H. Strong, J. P. Decatur; Master, W. G. Temple; Surgeon, L. W. Minor; Purser, J. F. Steel; Passed Midshipmen, H. N. Crabb, A. W. Johnson, W. L. McGunnagle; Gunner, J. Webber; Carpenter, J. W. Stinson.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, May 3, 1855.

tional Democrats Demor-No Reliance Upon Last Full's Vote-Three Tickets to be Produced-Can the Prohibitory Law be Repealed Without the Approval of the Gov

fact was announced in the HERALD that the leaders of the Seward woelly whige had made overtures to the free soil barnburner democrats for a fusion at the next election. We stated that we had reliable information that the pro-position was made to two of the leading and most influ ential free sollers of Buffalo. No one attempted to make any denial of that charge. Facts have recently appeared positively sustaining the assertion then made. The Syracuse Journal, the leading Seward abolition organ of central New York, has recently come out in favor of fu-sion with democrats, in opposition to the unruly and ubi-quitous Know Nothings. That this sheet was designated to make the offer publicly, which was made at Buffalo, Buffalo, because then suspicions "thisker than black-berries" would have arisen that a coalition had been formally entered into between John Van Buren and Wm. be cast for the latter as the abolition candidate for the

Presidency. But to have the proposition emanate from an organ more isolated in the rural districts, would give the matter a more spontaneous and unconnected appearance.

Not a single barnburner paper has declined the invitation. Their uniform silence is indicative of acquiescance and a desire for fusion with the abolition whys. And this class of democrats, it may be proper to state, are the Simon Pure friends of the national administration, and are at Washington considered as such, to the exclusion of all others. The only democratic paper which has repudiated the Seward fusion invitation, is the Argus. Its editor feels confident, that if democrats will unite, then they can frumphatly carry the State next Nov-mber, and consequently the electoral college the year thereafter. That paper, by adding together the votes given to Ullana, abows that there was a democratic majority of thirty thousand over Clark, the whige candidate, and double that number over Ullman, the Know Nothing candidate. Now, this calculation on paper may seem a sufficient cause for acticipating a majority over either similar party candidates at the next trial. But were all the votes cast for idea who like the control of the clark woolly whigs? Were all of Ullman's votes silver gray whigs? By no means can such an estimate be formed. The election last fall was no sort of test whatever. Thousands of Maine law democrats voted for Clark woolly whigs? Were all of Ullman's votes silver gray whigs? By no means can such an estimate be formed. The election last fall was no sort of test whatever. Thousands of whise openly and ardently voted for and urged the election of Seymour, on account of his veto of the Maine law—so the Argus will find itself deceived if trehes upon the vote of fironson and Seymour combined as a basis for future hopes.

There is no count of a fusion of the whig and democratic ires soil yote at the next election, and afterwards. The preson King, Abijah Mann and Willson H. Seward, the high contracting parties having no other object in v

Our Washington Correspondence.

Despatches from Com. McCauley—Secresy by the Adminis-tration—Report from Com. Crabbe—The Sloop of war Jamestown at Havana-Continuation of the Family Jars-Governor Reeder's Letter and Commissioner Manypenny's Reply-The Secret of Harney's Expedition-Heavy Supplies for Fort Pierre Choteau-Lieut. Beale Still in Difficulty-The Know Nothings in Philadel-

The mails by the steamer Isabel reached this city yesterday morning, bringing important despatches from dore McCauley: yet so guarded has been the official custody of the information received, that not an item even has leaked out as to its character. The tolegraph having reported the gallant Commodore as playing a sort of "Jeremy Diddler" around General Concha, there is naturally felt by the American public no small degree o curiosity to know what report he would or could give of himself. The administration, however, is mum, and we are left to conjecture. Yet I have been favored with a peep at despatches from Commodore Crabbe, of the sloop-of war Jamestown, also in the port of Havana, and from them learn that he feels no little disappointment at the state of things in the Gulf. It will be recollected that Com, Crabbe had been ordered to the command of the African squadron, but upon the appear ance of a difficulty with Cuba he was directed to proceed without delay to the Gulf and join the Home squad rop. Here he has been ever since, but without that ac tive service he anticipated. He says that everything is not only quiet there, but from Gen. Concha's power as a courtier, he laclines to the betief that they sill centinue

tive service he anticipated. He says that everything is not only quiet there, but from Gen. Concha's power as a courtier, he inclines to the bettef that they sill cantinue so. He intimates that he has been sent on rather a 'cool's cirano, and would be pleased to take command of the Airican squadron as early as possible.

The Union of this morning, in mentioning the vessels at Havana, omitted the Jamestown. In that port on the 24th ult., were the San Jacinto, Princeton and Jamestown, two British and one French, and three Spanish men-of-war.

There appears to be no end to the family jars under the present administration. While Commissioner Manypenny is keeping at bay the Secretary of War and a host of his subordinates, he receives an unexpected fire in the rear from Governor Reeder. The Governor's letter, which has gone the rounds of the press, is filled with coarse abuse and vulgar vituperation, and narrows down the issue between them to this point: "Governor Reeder is a great secondrel or Commissioner Manypenny is a base slanderer." He proposes to the Commissioner to enter into a compact that the guilty one shall be dismissed from office by the President of the United States. The Commissioner has replied at length, and to this proposition he says that he presumes the President knows has duty and will per orm it, regardless of their compact; but if he felt disposed to enter into an arrangement of the kind, he should only make use of the Governor's own letter to prove him the guilry party and insure his dismissal. In his letter, Governor Reeder acknowledges that he is equally interested with Judge Johnson in the lands purchased of the Indians, but he fails to mention the fact that he is also the witness to the contract which is executed in the name of Judge Johnson alone. How would such a contract be regarded in our courts of justice? Governor Reeder will be here to morrow to calk up accounts with the administration about his Easton speech. Did he how, when he denounced the late Kansas elections, he denounced fre

Anniversary of the Society for the Relief of

The ninth anniversary of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Chiloren of Seamen' was held yesterday afternoon, in the schoolhouse of the children a short distance from Salors' Snug Harbor, at New Brighton, Staten Island. This society is entirely independent of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and supported exclusively by individual charity. The anniversary, yesterday, was held in the schoolroom of the society, a roam capable of santing about three hundred schools. of seating about three hundred people. This room was crowded with visiters, mostly ladies, and from the city of New York. The pupils, some one hundred and fifty,

of New York. The pupils, some one hundred and fifty, girls and boys, ranging between one and eight years of age, stood upon a platform at one end of the room.

One of the patrons of the society, Mr. W. G. Bull, was called upon to preside, and upon taking the chair made a few introductory remarks.

The Rev. Altrian Chesker followed the President with a short and impressive prayer, after which the children sant a hymn appropriate to the occasion.

The Rev. Mr. Ikviso then read the annual report, from which we collect the following statistics:

Whole receipts of the last year.

\$7.018 49
Whole expenses

The Case of the Escaped Nun in Court.
UNITED STATES COURT—IN CHAMBERS. Before Chief Justice Nelson.

APPLICATION FOB AN INJUNCTION TO BESTRAIN THE PUBLICATION OF "MY BOOK, OR THE VEIL UP-LIFTED."

Jas. Davenport, Wm. S. Tiziale, and Charles Beale — The plaintiff in this case. Josephine M. Bunkley, applies for an injunction to restrain the defendants from pubhishing a work which she claims to be her property. She alleges that in the early part of December, 1854, she composed and wrote, and also dictated for the purposs of being written, certain sketches and incidents, forming

being written, certain sketches and incidents, forming a part of her life in an institution located at Emmetsburg, in the State of Maryland, and known as St. Josepher, the work comprising these sketches and incidents, together with other sketches in relation to the intrigues and policy of the Roman Catable Church in this country, up to the 16th of March last, and all of which, together with various isters, the plaintiff intends to publish in a volume entitled. My Book, or the Veil Uplifted."

The plaintiff compains that at the time sue was compling this work, one of the defendants, Charles Beale, offered his services to arrange the sketches and incidents in proper form for publication; and she believing that he would faithfully perform such services, placed the manuscript in his possession. Since then, however, Basic refuses to give it up, and she is informed that, pretending to be her agent, but without her authority, he entered into a contract with the defendants, Dewitt & Davenport, for the publication of the said manuscript, and of the nature of the terms of which she is sufficiently ignorant. She prays for an injunction order, and the motion was set down for hearing on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. General Sanford and Mr. Elias Dusenbury appear for Miss Bunkley, and Mr. P. Y. Cuttler for the respondents.

The Sicaragua Expedition. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

MAY 3.—After the opening of the court, Joseph W. Fabens, United States Commercial Agent at San Juan de Ricarsgua, appeared to answer the joint indictment against him and Col. Kinney, and application was made for his discharge, upon giving a similar bond to that executed by Col. Kinney.

Mr. Fager, counsel for Mr. Fabens, moved the Court to set down the trial for Monday next.

Mr. McKeon, United States District Attorney, suggest ed that there was a criminal suit to be tried, and that in all probability it would be commenced on Monlay, and if so, that the indictment against Kinney and Fabens could not be tried on that day. Besides, the United States courts are, by statte, to be governed in their practice by the rules and proceedings in the State courts, unless otherwise directed by law; and it was not the rule in the State courts to give parties on ball preferences over others in the time of their trial.

State courts to give parties on ball preferences over others in the time of their trial.

Mr. Eager replied that it had very properly been the practice in both the State and United States courts to be governed by the peculiar circumstances of each case, when application was made to set a day for trial. Mr. Fabens was the Commercial Agent of the United States at the port of San Juan de Niearagua, and was temporarily in this country, and his official duties made an immediate return to his post necessary. With this wiew Mr. Fabens had taken passage upon the steamship United States, and as intercourse between this port and that was meither regular nor frequent, any detention of Mr. Fabens would be not only inconvenient and expensive to him, but might be of injurious consequences to his official relation to the government. Mr. Fabens had just returned from Washington, where he had been upon official business, and the State Department very reasonably expects him to return to his official duties with the least possible delay. This, then, was the singular case where an officer of the government is indicted by the government, and is expected by the government to leave for a distant port, and yet he cannot proceed. He is ready and anxious for his trial.

Judge lagernoll—If he is indicted jointly with Colonel Rinney, he must be tried at the same time.

Mr. Eager—Certainly he must, unless we apply for separate trials; and whether such an application will be made has not yet been determined. Units such application, the trial of Mr. Fabens must necesarily he set down for near the same time.

Mr. Eager—Certainly he must, unless we apply for separate trials; and whether such an application will be set down for reat Manday, unless the day for Colonel Kinney, a trial is altered.

Judge Ingersoil—The first is indicted jointly with Colonel Kinney, he must be tried at the same time.

Wr. Fabens and his sureties than proceeded before United States Commissioner Betts to give his bonds.

Mr. Edward R. Boyle, of Brooklyn and Selwin, Sa

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Hall.

The United States vs. Edward Brown.—The defendant in this case was convicted or counterfeiting at the last term, and Mr. Clinton, his counsel, now moves for a new trial. The District Attorney opposed the motion. De-

cision reserved.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll. Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

CONVICTIONS FOR REVOLT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

May 3.—The United States et. Richd. Brown, Jas.
Ogitici, Educard Gillagher, George Wilson, and Wm.
Harris.—The accused made no defence to a charge of
endeavoning to make a revolt on board the ship Cyne-

endeavoing to make a revolt on board the ship Cynesure. Gnilty.

The United States vs. Wm. Damarcy, Henry Sinclair,
Henry Tate, Wm. Douglas, Frank Ward, and John
Skepard, prisoners, indicated for an endsavor to make a
revolt on board the ship Ontario, on her late passage
from Liverpool to this port. Made no defence. Guilty.

Mr. Spencer, on behalf of all the prisoners, asked for
time to put in affidavits in mitigation of punishment.

The Court named Saturday morning.

THE ERESSON,-This vessel, which excited so much at tention throughout the world a couple of years back, as the "calcric vessel," baving had her huge hot air cylinder replaced by steam boilers, made a trip down the bay yesterday to test her new machinery. She is a hand-somely modelled ship, and will doubtless prove a fast traveller. We are not aware on what route she is to be service, the original intentions of her owners will probable be carried out.

bly be carried out.

NUMBERING OF SERPTING.—The British government has introduced a new regulation in regard to ships, which appears to be a good one. According to the Marchant Shipping Act, after the first of May next, every British ship is to have a distinct number assigned to her, by which she may be known and recognized, irrespective of her name or other description. The series of numbers will begin with one, and proceed in regular arithmetical progression; a number one appropriated will never be applied to any other British ship. The allocation of those numbers will be under the control of the Commissioners of Customs, who are to allot a certain series to every British Registrar throughout the empire. Thus, to the port of London, may be allotted the series from 1 to 1,600; to Liverpool, 1,600 to 2,000.

The Ebenezer church, the argest haptis' church in Loudoun sounty, Va., was destroyed by 8 so on the 24d ult. It is supposed to have been set on five by an incondiary,

A Card from Archbishop Hughes. TO THE PUBLIC.

oust have seen, and the decent portion of them must have regretted, the progress of what seemed to be a con-troversy between the undersigned and Mr. Erastus Brooks, Senator of the State of New York. The point involved is a point of veracity, in which Senator Brooks is responsibly charged with falsehood, and, although the case would warrant it , the charge has not been extended to a more degrading term. The undersigned, atthough not born in this country, is far from being insensible or character for those who represent its high functions in the Legislature, the Judiciary, or the Executive. And it is no pleasure to him, but directly the reverse, that Senator Brooks has placed it in his power, and made it of

do, that he, the said Senator Broots, is a man or interest hood.

All this shall appear in ten days from the date of this card.

In the meantime, the undersigned feels humbled at the necessity of saying or writing anything which should bring infamy or disgrace upon his country, even though the falsebood of a person like Senator Brooks should be the immediate occasion of it.

The physical and material powers of the United States are becoming more and more recognized from day to day by the civilized nations of the world. Unfortunately, the moral attributes of our progressive greatness are, in the estimation of the same nations, sinking from day to day. And what with the unfavorable portion, that is perhaps true, in this unsettled account, and the prejudices of foreign nations, who are upprepared to believe any favorable report in our regard, the probability is that, whether we like it or not, our course, in the esteem of the civilized world, has at this moment rather a downward tendency.

The undersigned is but a cypher, yet he feels an interest in the reputation and honor and prosperity and progress of the United States, which makes it a very painful duty for him to charge any one who has officiated as a Senator of the country at large, or of a particular State, with falsehood.

But, under present circumstances, there is no alternative. He charges Senator Brooks with multiplied and deliberate falsehoods, and he only salicits from the right-mindeoness and patience of the American public a suspension of judgment for ten days.

In the meantime it would be unbecoming and perfectly disgusting in the eyes of foreign journalists, and of his country wen at bome, as well as humiliating and painful to his own feelings, to see and read in the American journals, that a Roman Catholic Archbishop who claims to be an American, and who, if he is not an American, has no right or claim on any other country in the world, should appear as the accuser of an American Senator whose place of nativity is unquestioned, charging upon the

The Recent Celebration of the St. George's Society.

Staten Island, May 1, 1855.

J. GORDON BENNETT, Esq.

Size—I read with a blush, as well as with surprise, an allusion in Saturday's Albion to the HERALD's correct account of the St. George's dinner.

The reading and punctuation of the toast given-"H. M.'s ministers and representatives on this continent "--Grey, and common sense alike prove the shabby subter-fuge of the Albion to be without foundation.

But were it otherwise, the duty of replying to the toast in that false reading, as well as the seat of honor, at the President's right, (in the St. George's Society on St. George's day) equally devolved on the senior British

St. George's day) equally devolved on the senior British representative in actual employment of H. M. present, just as an Easign of any regular regiment would reply for "The Army," in preference to a Colonel who had sold out of the service, and whose name no longer appeared in the army list, although decorated by knighthood or otter honors.

We are all proud of Mr. Mathew as a British representative, and it is knewn that we owe to him, on this lust occasion, the presence of your most esteemed theory York triends. Your account precise y depicted the opinion we generally entertained of the occurrence.

Our next President, it is to be hoped, may pay more fairly deserved honor to his guests, and moreover may recollect, that it is alien to his effice to weary his hearers with lengthy remarks and opinions, and that it belones to the chairman to announce merely the toasts, with any appropriate brief remarks, complimentary to the subject, or to the individual from whom reply is expected, leaving all speeches to the guests from whom the society desire to hear. Yours respectfully,

Stopping the Supplies —A resolution was passed yesterday by the Board of Supervisors, recommending the rintendents of the poor to discontinue the practice of setting a public table on every Wednesday, at the county Almshouse, at Flatbush, and furnishing dinners, liquors and segars to visiters, a large number of whom it seems, have been weekly attracted by the liberal spread—the brandles consumed thereat being charged to the county as "medicines."

THE CITY COURT JUDGE.—Judge Culver, on Wednesday last, took the oath of office for the ensuing six years.

The May term commences on Monday next, for the disposal of criminal business, Saturday being set apart for special term. It is generally supposed that the validity of Mr. Culver's election will not be contested.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM .- Judge Dean yesterday took up the special term calendar, and will remain o day and te-morrow for the disposal of it. The calendar for this day comprises Nos. 15, 20, 22, 51, 52, 62, and 12.

THE CORPORATION AND THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The injunction restraining the Common Council and the injunction restraining the Common Council and the Railroad Company from carrying out the agreement by which a portion of Atlantic avenue is proposed to be esced to the company, and the privilege of using steam within the city perpetuated, was argued yesterday, before Judge Rockwell. The primcipal points at issue, are the constitutionality of the grants and of the acts of the Legislature, ratifying them. The decision was reserved and will be given at an early day.

Hoboken City News.

NO COMMUTERS ON HOBOKEN FERRY .- The sale of the lease of the Hoboken ferry having been postponed by the Corporation of the City of New York, no commutation tickets are granted by the Ferry Company for the ensuing six months. All those who cross the ferry are now required to pay three cents, except commuters of last quarter, who, upon shewing their tickets, can cross for two cents. Tickets, good until the 15th instant, are sold at the rate of two cents each.

Applyerantes for 1855.

Anniversaries for 1955.

SABBATH EVENING, MAY 6.

Sermon before the General Assembly's Board of Missions, by Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., of Baltimore, at Dr. Phillipa's church, Fifth avenue.

Sermon before the American Home Missionary Society, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., of Massachusetts, in the Madison square Preabyterian church, Dr. Adams's.

Sermon before the American and Foreign Christian Union by Rev. Thomas Dewitt, D. D., at the Dutch church, in Lafayette Place.

Sermon before the New York Bible Society, by Rev. Henry V. D. Johns, D.D., of Baltimore, at the Tabernacle. Inaugural Address of Henry B. Smith, D. D., as Professor of Theotogy in the Union Theological Seminary.

Sermon before the American Society for Meisrating Condition of Jews, by hev. E. R. McGregor, at the Dutch church in Fifth avenue.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

American Seamen's Friend Society, Address by W. R. American Bantist Historical Society, address by W. R.

American Seamen's Friend Society, Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

American Baptist Historical Society, address by W. R.

Williams, D. D., First Baptist church, Brooklyn.

Anniversary of Union Theological Seminary, Mercer
Street Church, 7½ P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY S.

American and Foreign Christian Union, Tabernacle,
10 A. M.

American and Fereign Rible Society, First Baptist
Church, Brooklyn, 10 A. M.

New York Sunday School Union, meetings in different
churches, 3 P. M.

American and New York Sunday School Unions, Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society—address of Hon. Henry
Wilson, Metropolitan thesatre, 7½ P. M.

American Baptist Home Mission, Pierrepont street Baptist Church, Brooklyn 10 A. M.

American Asti-Slavery Society, Metropolitan theatre,
10 A. M.

American Congregational Union, Pilgrim Church,
Brooklyn, 10 A. M.

American Anti-Savery County, Metropolitan theory, 10 A. M.
American Home Missionary Society, Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.
Address by Hon. Charles Sumner, on slavery, Metropolitan theatre, 7½ P. M.
Thursday, May 10.
American Bible Society, Tabernacle, 10 P. M.
New York Colonization Seciety, Lafayotte place, 7½ P. M.

New York Colonization Seciety, Lafayette place, 7% P. M.
American Temperance Union, Tabernacle, 7% P. M.
American Hebrew Christian Association, Norfolk street
Methodist Church, 7% P. M.
New York Prison Association, Dr. Cheever's Church,
7% P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.
American Board, "aberracie, 10 A. M.
New York Chy Anti-Slavery Society, 7% P. M.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the Merchants' Bank yesterday afternoon, for the annual President, Mr. Barstow, one of the Vice Presidents, oc-

the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Baratow and the first business in order to be balloting for Mr. John D. Terry, Mr. Solon Humparies, Mr. Heavy H. Smyth, Mr. J. K. Myer, Mr. Edmund M. Young, and Mr

an, conn D. terry, Mr. Scinnich M. J. K. Myer, Mr. Edmund M. Young, and Mr. P. L. Mills, Jr., were duly elected. The next business in order was the election of a member of the Arbitratis Committee, to fill the place of James G. King, whese term has expired. Mr. isaac id. Reed was elected. The reports of standing and special committees came nex in order, when Mr. Barstow presented a report on the subject of the usury laws, as rollwar. The committee formed in explember last, with a view to securing a reform in our usury laws, bog leave new to reject progress in their labors.

The report adopted by the Chamber in October last has been widely circulated, and has been commented upon in most of the leading journals of the Units States, as well as in Canada and Great Britain, an seems to have awakened great unanimity of interest in favor of the contemplated reform. Memorials were circulated throughout the principal business portions of the city, and were signed by about three thousand active tracing men, embracing all classes of merchants and many smong the mechanical pursuits. An appropriate memorial has been sent to the Legislature from this Corn Exchange. Memorials have also been sent from Buffalo, from Oswego, and from several other business points in the interior of the State. Some thousands of pamphlets and circulars, embracing two very able reports from the Sonate and Assembly, have also been cistributed in and about our interior towns. The committees of both houses of the Legislature submitted very good bills, which were duly placed upon the general orders to come up for discussion in their regular turn before the Committee of the Whole. We feel great regret in adding that none of these earnest efforts to secure a reform have yet been crowned with success. Certain pointical leaders in and about Albany are strongly opposed to disturbing the present usury laws, under the impressions as the bring it to a fair vote. Your committee of disturbing the present usury laws, under the impressions as may yet partially rem

tinued.

Mr. Mills now called the attention of the Chamber ta a photographic likeness of the late Walter R. Jones, from the gallery of Mr. Brady, who presents the picture to the Chamber. It was accepted, and due acknowledgment ordered to be made.

The thanks of the Chamber were unanimously voted for the efficient services of Mr. Barstow, the rstring Vice-President.

Mr. Barstow rose and said:—Gentlemen—This vote of thanks is o foreign to my expectation that I can assess

Mr. Barstow rose and said:—Gentlemen—This vote of thanks is so foreign to my expectation that I can scarce express my acknowledgments of it in betitting terms. My best thanks, of course, are due, and those I profiler. The brief time that I have acted as one of the Vice Presidents has awakened in me an interest in matters legitimately connected with this Chamber, and which interest I hope and trust will not soon subside. With grateful acknowledgments for the indulgent appreciation of my services, and with cordial wishes for the continued beatth and prosperity of my associates in the Chamber, I retire.

BURGLARY AND ARSON IN SIXTEENTH STREET .- On Friday night, the 27th of April, a fire was discovered in the dwelling house of Joseph Blain, No. 31 West Sixteenth street. Mr. Beardsley, occupant of No. 29, next door, discovered the smoke, entered the premises, and discovered a fire burning on the floor of the second story. Mr. Beardeley, by the aid of the neighbors, soon extin-guished the flames with a few buckets of water. The investigation and examination of the premises by the Fire Marshal shows conclusively that one or more burglars entered the back yard from an open lot, by climbing over the fence, and, aided by a step ladder, succeeded in reaching the top of the kitchen cor, and with a "jimmy" pried open the top of the door, and dislodged the boit, thus opening the outer door. They next broke a pane of glass to enable them to unfester the sah door. The house was then ransacked by the robbers is search of silver ware; a box was opened, but as if only costained anives, the robbers let them remain; a wardrobe was forced open, also a closet, but, no doubt, much to the disappointment of the theires, not a particle of silver ware or jewelry could they find. In effect their escape from the house in a more easy manner than by returning back over the fence, the nosing of the base ment door was taken off by removing the screws. Previous, however, to the villains leaving, they kindled a fire on the floor, by the doorway leading from the front into the back room, on the second story. The smoke created penetrated into the adjoining house, and thus discovered itself before it extended beyond control. It was further shown that Mr. Blain and family left New York for Europe on the 28th of last March, leaving in charge of the house an old colored woman, named Johnson. Fifteen days after Mr. Blain left, the old woman was sitting quietly in the kitenen, about dusk in the afternoon; she heard a noise at the front door, and the door burst open. She looked into the hall, and there saw a man. She called out for help; the rescal turned and fled into the street, ran to the Sixth avenue, and jumped into a car, and was off before any one could catch him. Since that time the old woman became alarmed at sleeping since in the house, and gave notice to that effect to Mr. Blain's friends, who promised they would get some one to remain in the house with her. Latterly the old woman has been going out to days work, and sleeping in the house at night time, and continued so to do up to the Suncay night prior to the fi Fire Marshal shows conclusively that one or more burglars entered the back yard from an open lot, by climb-

INQUISITION REGARDING THE MISCONDUCT OF POLICE-MEN.

Inquiries into charges preferred against policemen by

different parties, for misconduct and neglect in the dis-charge of their duties, were made yesterday before Re-corder Smith at the Mayor's Office, from the severity of charge of their duties, were made yesterday before Recorder Smith at the Mayor's Office, from the severity of which, we should judge, that reform in that department must be in a state of rapid progression. Several interesting cases came up, but it is pleasing to state, in most instances, ended not to the camage of the policemen. Among them is one, however, which, to say the least, is a very doubtful matter. It is about a man, who, having indulged a little too freely in the "liquor of life," and in consequence having become rather uproarious and quarrelesome, displaying to everybody, who might come across his path, his pugllistic abilities and his strong inclination to knock dows, was arrested and locked up in one of the station houses. The man, Tucker by name, alleges that the policeman treated had in a most cruel manner, having beaten him shockingly with his clab while endeavoring to arrest him; and that afterwards, when in the station house, on asking for some water to quench his thrat and wash the blood from the wounder received in his head during the affray, be was refused by the keeper, the latter abusing and cursing him in a most exandalous manner. Tucker's testimony was supported by that of a man, names Burns, of whom it is said by a third witness that he was pushed down states for approaching the prisoner's cell and trying to speak to him. The policemen on their side failed to adduce any evidence sufficient to exculpate them from these sequence charges. Altogether it looks like a very bad piece of business, and the accused parties will be more than acters, and without lesing their commissions.

UNION COURSE, L. L. TROTTING.